

Croydon Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2011/2012

Overview Chapter : Executive Summary

“The big picture of health and wellbeing in Croydon”

What is the Croydon Joint Strategic Needs Assessment?

The Croydon Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) identifies the ‘big picture’ of the health and wellbeing needs and inequalities of the people of Croydon. It is an ongoing process to identify current and future health and wellbeing needs in the light of existing services, and informs future service planning, taking into account evidence of effectiveness.

The JSNA has remained important under the new political administration and in many ways has taken centre stage as a key strategic process to inform commissioning.

The full version of the Overview Chapter includes data indicators to give an ‘at a glance’ overview of Croydon in comparison with the rest of the country. You can see the full Key Dataset on the Croydon Observatory at:

<http://www.croydonobservatory.org/jsna/jsna2011-12>



South West London

CROYDON
www.croydon.gov.uk

Croydon Borough Team

How are we producing this year's JSNA?

The JSNA Steering group, which oversees the whole process, has drawn its members from a wide range of stakeholders in the local authority, the health services and the voluntary sector. The Steering group reports to the Health and Wellbeing Board.

Each year, the JSNA in Croydon focuses down on a smaller number of issues relating to health and wellbeing. For 2011-12, the JSNA has focused on **Repeat abortions, Children in poverty** and **Support for people with dementia**. These detailed needs assessments will all be published on the Observatory website over the next few months.

All the chapters, the Key Dataset and minutes of meetings, will be available to read on the Croydon Observatory website:

<http://www.croydonobservatory.org/jsna/jsna2011-12>

Who will use the Croydon JSNA?

The Croydon JSNA will be used in the development of the Croydon Health and Wellbeing Strategy by the Health and Wellbeing Board. It will be used by the health services and the local authority in commissioning services. It will give a high level view of the health and wellbeing of Croydon to all interested stakeholders.

What is the Overview chapter?

The chapter takes a life course approach, considering the needs of individuals and groups in Croydon as they

change over the course of a lifetime. We have included a series of indicators about health and wellbeing, showing Croydon's position relative to London and to the UK, showing where Croydon is better or worse than the national and London average, and showing trends over one and three years.

Croydon's population

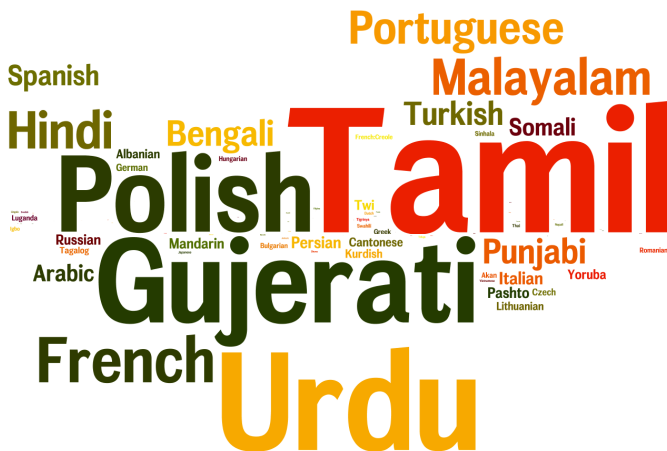
Croydon's population is estimated at 345,600 (mid-2010 estimate).



Key findings

- Croydon has a large and growing population – it is the second largest Borough in London
- Croydon has particularly large numbers of those aged 20-50, and around 65 years of age
- Further growth is predicted in specific age groups, such as the under 15s, and those aged 25-40
- Croydon's is a diverse population and becoming increasingly so. Nearly 100 languages additional to English are spoken in Croydon and the black and minority ethnic community is expected to reach 50% by around 2025

Primary languages spoken by patients in Croydon general practices, 2010 (excludes English) – the larger the word, the more common the language.



Source: Data from Croydon general practices, March 2011

Deprivation

There is strong evidence that higher levels of deprivation are associated with poorer health and wellbeing.



Key findings

- Deprivation is a key determinant of health and wellbeing. Several aspects associated with deprivation, such as low income, housing, lack of car ownership and low levels of education will all have an important influence on whether and how individuals access services or find themselves able to maintain and protect the health and wellbeing of themselves and their families
- In Croydon, there is much affluence, but also much deprivation. Although deprivation levels are greater in the north of Croydon, there are pockets of deprivation in other parts of Croydon such as Coulsdon East and New Addington
- Compared to other areas, Croydon is becoming relatively more deprived.
Croydon is now in the top 100 most deprived areas in England
- The main domains of deprivation where Croydon seems to have lost ground compared to its neighbours are income and employment

Community life

Our community and how we interact with our surroundings is an integral part of our wellbeing.



Key Findings

- The civil unrest witnessed in Croydon, along with the overwhelmingly positive response from larger numbers of our community, reflects both the resilience and positivity of our Croydon residents, as well as the potential for relatively small numbers to provoke chaos and harm
- In one part of Croydon, asset based approaches are being used to identify and harness the many assets we have within our communities
- Housing is a key determinant of health. Housing and homelessness represent a significant and growing challenge for Croydon in coming years
- There have been large increases in the proportion of social care clients receiving self directed support in Croydon
- An action plan to develop additional advice and support for carers has been developed

Early life

Young people are among the most vulnerable in society. As well as being the most susceptible to negative influences, they also have the greatest opportunities for long term improvement of health and wellbeing.



Key findings: early life

- In terms of early years' attainment, Croydon compares well with the rest of the country and continues to improve
- Absence rates from school have been improving
- The number of children in poverty appears to be increasing in Croydon and is higher than average for England
- Stillbirths and early infant deaths are significantly higher in Croydon than England or London, and Croydon's performance compared to other areas has deteriorated in previous years
- Croydon is in the bottom 10% of local authorities for low birth weight babies
- Levels of childhood obesity in Croydon are worse than for England, although there has been a slight improvement for reception year.
- Childhood immunisations rates do not compare favourably and appear to be moving in the wrong direction

Family life

Society's understanding of what family is, has changed over recent years; in many ways, families are as unique as individuals are.



Key Findings

- In Croydon, as nationally, there has been a movement away from the traditional family unit. Although married couples are still the predominant family 'type', one in four families in Croydon are headed by lone parents (usually mothers)
- Breastfeeding initiation and continuation is a real success in Croydon, although initiation rates did begin to slip over the last year
- Sexual health continues to present some real challenges for Croydon, which has comparatively high rates of diagnosis for chlamydia, gonorrhoea, herpes and HIV
- Croydon compares particularly badly in terms of repeat abortions.
- Teenage pregnancy has been a challenge for Croydon; however a focus on this issue has led to some real progress in the reduction of under-18 conception rates recently

Working age

People of working age, particularly men, are the group least likely to engage with the health services. That is why the workplace is a key setting for the promotion of health and wellbeing.



Key findings

- Croydon's economy appeared to grow faster than the national average between 2005 and 2009, though the current financial crisis makes it difficult to state if that has been maintained at the current time
- The biggest sectors of Croydon's economy are in retail, business administration, and the public sector
- There has been a large increase in the number of people in Croydon educated to degree level or equivalent significantly reducing the gap between regional and local attainment at this level: Croydon is now very similar to London with respect to the proportion of its population with degrees or equivalent qualifications

Working age



Key findings (continued)

- The proportion of young people who are NEET appears to have been improving, but it is still higher than the national average however data are not available for all 16 to 18 year olds
- Apprenticeship opportunities have been increasing in Croydon; however, the drop out rates seems extremely high at nearly half
- Supporting adults with learning difficulties into housing and employment appears to be a strength in Croydon. Conversely, supporting adults with mental illness into settled accommodation and employment is not. As stated below, caution should be taken when interpreting this data

Later life

Maintaining quality of life and preventing deterioration begin to become more important than prevention or behaviour change activities. Preventing social isolation and providing continued independence are key social goals.



Key findings

- Croydon has one of the lowest uptake rates for flu jabs in the over 65 age group in the country
- Current data shows that Croydon is ranked in the worst performing 10% of local authorities for helping older people achieve independence through rehabilitation, as well as for supporting older people to live independently at home

Healthy life

These are the aspects of wellbeing that are most closely aligned with health and healthcare. We look at disease prevalence, mortality rates, hospital utilisation and user satisfaction here.



Key findings

- Breast and cervical screening rates are both significantly worse than the national average. Cervical screening performance is starting to improve, however trend data suggests that breast cancer screening rates are dropping relative to other local authorities
- Excellent progress has been made in Croydon in supporting people to quit smoking. For the first time in seven years, Croydon not only met, but exceeded, its smoking cessation targets
- Less progress has been made in turning around alcohol related crime, drug offences, and increasing physical activity levels
- Croydon is in the bottom 10% of local authorities for satisfaction with ability to see a GP quickly
- Croydon performs significantly worse than the national average for end of life care
- Rates for emergency hospital admissions are higher compared to other local authorities than they were three years ago. Croydon's performance for emergency admissions for ambulatory care sensitive conditions has also deteriorated in comparison to the one-year and three-year trends
- The rate of emergency readmissions to hospital within 28 days of discharge is also significantly higher in Croydon than nationally